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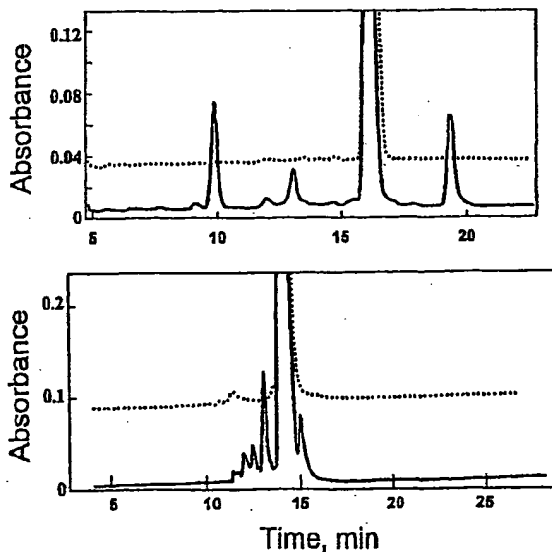
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(54) Title: PEPTIDE PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULATIONS



(57) Abstract: A pharmaceutical composition for administration to a mammal is disclosed. The composition includes a therapeutically effective amount of a peptide, such as a GLP-1 molecule, a PTH molecule, or a GRF molecule. The composition further includes a buffer including a weak acid having an acid dissociation constant value of greater than about 1×10^{-5} , such as acetic acid. The composition also includes an excipient for making the composition generally isotonic, such as D-mannitol.

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For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

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7**PEPTIDE PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULATIONS**

8 This application claims priority to U.S. Ser. No. 60/205,377, filed May 17, 2000 and U.S.
9 Ser. No. 60/205,262, filed May 19, 2000, both of which are incorporated by reference.

10 **FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

11 The present invention generally relates to pharmaceutical formulations for peptides.
12 More specifically, the present invention relates to pharmaceutical formulations of a peptide, such
13 as a glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1), a parathyroid hormone (PTH) or a growth hormone
14 releasing factor (GRF), or a pharmaceutically active derivative or analog of such peptides, an
15 acidic buffer and mannitol. The novel formulations, for example, are well-tolerated by humans,
16 and are, for example, surprisingly stable compositions; the soluble peptides do not dimerize or
17 aggregate.

18 **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

19 Peptides such as GLP-1, PTH, and GRF are known in the art to be useful for treating a
20 variety of disorders. For example, GLP-1(7-36)amide is useful for treating type II diabetes (also
21 known as Non-Insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus, NIDDM). PTH(1-34) is useful for treating
22 osteoporosis, as is GRF(1-44)amide. *See* U.S. Patent No. 4,870,054. A combination of PTH(1-
23 34) and GRF(1-44)amide can also be used to treat osteoporosis. *See* U.S. Pat. No. 5,164,368.

24 There is a variety of art-recognized problems associated with formulating such peptides
25 into pharmaceutically acceptable compositions. It is important to have a sufficiently high
26 concentration of peptide that is soluble and that forms minimal peptide aggregates and peptide
27 dimers. It is known in the art that the formation of such aggregates and dimers is a significant
28 problem encountered in making pharmaceutical formulations from peptides such as GLP-1. For
29 example, GLP-1 is known to gel and aggregate under numerous conditions, making it difficult to
30 make stable soluble peptide formulations. *See* EP 0978565 A1.

1 A variety of pharmaceutical formulations comprising GLP-1, PTH and GRF have been
2 described in the art. Such peptides have generally been administered by dissolving the peptide in
3 water containing albumin or other adjuvants and injecting it into a human (Creutzfeldt *et al.*,
4 *Diabetes* 19, 1 (1996); Ahren *et al.*, *J. Clin. Endo. Metab.* 82, 473 (1997)). This procedure has
5 disadvantages because such peptides are not stable or sufficiently soluble under such conditions
6 (near neutral pH values), and adjuvants, such as albumin, are unstable at acidic pH values.

7 Moreover, it is known in the art that it is desirable to use pharmaceutical formulations
8 that are at physiological pH, to minimize adverse side effects and discomfort to patients. See
9 Brazeau *et al.*, *J. Pharm. Sci.*, 87, 667 (1998). However, at physiological pH (about pH 7.4), the
10 solubilities of GLP-1, PTH, and GRF are low. For example, the solubility of the peptide GLP-1
11 in water at a pH of about 7.4 is less than about 0.2 mg/mL. The solubility of GLP-1 in
12 physiological saline is also low. The solubilities of PTH and GRF at physiological pH are
13 higher, up to 4 mg/mL.

14 To increase peptide solubility at physiological pH, prior art formulations have used
15 various art-recognized agents, such as detergents and solvents. The use of such agents is not
16 desirable, however, because they can cause adverse side effects in patients. See Brazeau *et al.*, *J.*
17 *Pharm. Sci.* 87, 667 (1998). Also, human serum albumin has been used in GLP-1 formulations
18 because of its buffering capabilities and to reduce adsorption of GLP-1 to the storage container
19 or devices used for administration. GLP-1 is a hydrophobic peptide that adsorbs to hydrophobic
20 surfaces that are found on, for example, tubing and syringes. However, it is not desirable to use
21 human serum albumin because it can stimulate adverse immune reactions in a patient. Also,
22 great care must be taken to use highly purified albumin, to minimize contaminants that can also
23 cause unwanted side effects.

24 The stability of an amide bond generally is greatest at a pH in the range of about 4.0 to
25 4.5. However, such a pH range often cannot be used for formulations of therapeutic peptides. A
26 low pH can result in denaturation of peptides that have tertiary or quaternary structure and/or can
27 result in peptide inactivation. Moreover, low pH pharmaceutical formulations are known to
28 cause discomfort to patients, upon injection. See Brazeau *et al.*, *J. Pharm. Sci.* 87, 667 (1998).

29 U.S. Patent No. 5,705,483 describes a formulation of GLP-1 that is combined with
30 distilled water and adjusted to a pH of about 6.0 to 9.0. The '483 patent states that D-mannitol is

1 an example of a suitable excipient for GLP-1. However, the high pH recited in the '483 patent
2 formulation may contribute to the instability of GLP-1.

3 PCT Application WO 98/19698 describes a combination of 100 nmol GLP-1(7-36)amide
4 and 0.025 mL human albumin solution (20%), with the pH adjusted to 4 using 5 M acetic acid.
5 The volume of this formulation was brought to 1 mL using normal saline for administration to
6 the abdomen of a human making the concentration of GLP-1 100 μ M (about 0.3 mg/mL).
7 However, as noted above, it is desirable to not use albumin in pharmaceutical formulations.

8 The 1999 Physician's Desk Reference (pp. 532-539) describes NEUPOGEN,
9 commercially available from Amgen Inc., California. The PDR entry states that NEUPOGEN is
10 the name of the drug product that is a formulation of filgrastim, a human granulocyte colony
11 stimulating factor (G-CSF) produced by recombinant DNA technology, suitable for
12 pharmaceutical use in stimulating white blood cell production. The PDR entry states that
13 NEUPOGEN is formulated in a 10 mM sodium acetate buffer at pH 4.0, containing 5% sorbitol
14 and 0.004% TWEEN 80. TWEEN 80 is an emulsifying, wetting, and dispersing agent (*i.e.*,
15 detergent), commercially available from Atlas Powder Company, Delaware. The PDR entry
16 further states that the quantitative composition (per mL) of NEUPOGEN is: filgrastim 300 mcg.,
17 acetate 0.59 mg, sorbitol 50 mg, TWEEN 80 0.004 %, sodium 0.035 mg, water for injection USP
18 q.s. in 1.0 mL. G-CSF is a protein that is 175 amino acids long, and, as noted, the NEUPOGEN
19 formulation contains detergent.

20 Accordingly, there is a need in the art for stable pharmaceutical formulations of relatively
21 small peptides, such as GLP-1, PTH and GRF, that contain minimal levels of non-therapeutic
22 adjuvants (such as albumin, detergents, and solvents) because this can cause adverse side effects.
23 It would also be advantageous to provide effective stable pharmaceutical formulations that are
24 well tolerated by humans, *i.e.*, cause minimal patient discomfort. It further would be
25 advantageous to provide peptide formulations having acceptable concentrations, that are soluble,
26 and include minimal or no peptide dimers and/or aggregates. As noted, GLP-1 is known to gel
27 and aggregate under numerous conditions, making stable formulation difficult. *See* EP 0978565
28 A1. Other advantages of the claimed invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art
29 upon review of the specification and the appended claims.

1

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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To provide stable peptide pharmaceutical formulations that are well tolerated by patients and that have minimal non-peptide components, the present inventors have developed pharmaceutical formulations comprising a peptide, a buffer, and a diluent. In particular, the present inventors have developed stable pharmaceutical compositions for administration to a mammal of peptides such as GLP-1(7-36)amide, PTH(1-34)OH, or GRF(1-44)amide, each prepared in acetic acid and D-mannitol.

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It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a stable unit dose of a pharmaceutical composition that provides for good stability of the peptide for administration to a mammal including a peptide, a buffer, and a diluent.

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It is another object of the present invention to provide a method for treating an illness or disease in a mammal using a pharmaceutical composition that is well tolerated by the mammal for administration to the mammal including a peptide, a buffer and a diluent.

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In accomplishing these and other objects, there has been provided in accordance with one aspect of the present invention a unit dose of a pharmaceutical composition for administration to a mammal. The composition includes a therapeutically effective amount of a peptide; the composition also includes a buffer comprising an acid having a pKa less than about 5, or less than 5. In particular, the inventive formulations comprise acetic acid. The formulations also include a diluent to make the composition isotonic. In particular, the inventive formulations comprise D-mannitol.

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In a preferred embodiment, the composition consists essentially of a peptide, a buffer comprising an acid having a pKa less than about 5, or less than 5, and a diluent such as D-mannitol.

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In another preferred embodiment, the composition consists of peptide, a buffer comprising an acid having a pKa less than about 5 or less than 5, and a diluent.

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In one preferred embodiment, the inventive formulations comprise a peptide, acetic acid, and D-mannitol. In another preferred embodiment, the inventive formulations consist essentially of a peptide, acetic acid, and D-mannitol. In another preferred embodiment, the inventive formulations consist of a peptide, acetic acid, and D-mannitol.

1 All of these formulations preferably have a pH between about 3.0 and about 5.0 or
2 between 3.0 and 5.0; more preferably, between about 4.0 and about 5.0 or between 4.0 and 5.0;
3 more preferably between about 4.5 and about 5.0 or between 4.5 and 5.0; most preferably
4 between about 4.5 and about 4.7 or between 4.5 and 4.7. Other preferred embodiments have a
5 pH of 4.5, 4.6, or 4.7.

6 In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, a system for administering an
7 effective amount of a pharmaceutical formulation to a mammal is disclosed. The system
8 includes an infusion pump for administering a unit dose of a pharmaceutical formulation of the
9 invention. The unit dose includes a therapeutically effective amount of a peptide having a
10 molecular weight of between about 200 to 50,000 atomic mass units, including, for example, a
11 GLP-1 molecule, a GRF molecule, or a PTH molecule.

12 In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, a method for the treatment of
13 a disease in a mammal having the disease is disclosed. The method includes administering to the
14 mammal an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition of the invention.

15 Further objects include the following. A pharmaceutical composition comprising (1) a
16 molecule selected from the group consisting of a GLP1 molecule, and GRF molecule, and a PTH
17 molecule; (2) an acid having a dissociation constant value of greater than 1×10^{-5} ; and (3) an
18 excipient, wherein the pH of the composition is between about 3.0 and 5.0. The above
19 composition, wherein the acid comprises acetic acid. The above composition, wherein the
20 excipient is D-mannitol. The above composition wherein the acid is acetic acid and the excipient
21 is D-mannitol. The above composition, wherein the composition comprises GLP-1(7-36)amide.
22 The above composition, wherein the composition comprises GRF(1-44)amide. The above
23 composition, wherein the composition comprises PTH(1-34)OH. The above composition,
24 wherein the composition is in unit dosage form. The above composition, wherein the
25 composition is sterile. A system for administering a pharmaceutical composition comprising: an
26 infusion pump for administering a unit dose of the above composition. The above system,
27 wherein the composition is diluted up to about 40-fold with isotonic saline prior to
28 administration. A method for the treatment of a disease or condition in a mammal comprising
29 administering to the mammal a pharmaceutically effective amount of an above composition. The
30 method above, wherein the disease or condition is selected from the group consisting of diabetes,
31 excess appetite, obesity, stroke, ischemia, reperfusion injury, disturbed glucose metabolism,

1 surgery, coma, shock, gastrointestinal disease, digestive hormone disease, atherosclerosis,
2 vascular disease, gestational diabetes, liver disease, liver cirrhosis, glucocorticoid excess, Cushings
3 disease, the presence of activated counterregulatory hormones that occur after trauma or a
4 disease, hypertriglyceridemia, chronic pancreatitis, the need for parenteral feeding, osteoporosis,
5 and a catabolic state following surgery or injury. The above method, wherein the composition is
6 administered to the mammal by a method selected from the group consisting of intravenous,
7 subcutaneous, continuous, intermittent, parenteral, and combinations thereof. The above
8 composition, wherein the composition has a pH of about 4.5. The above composition, wherein
9 the composition has a pH of about 4.7. The above composition, wherein the composition has a
10 pH of between about 4.5 and 4.7. The above composition, wherein the composition has a pH of
11 4.5. The above composition, wherein the composition has a pH of 4.7. The above composition,
12 consisting essentially of acetic acid, D-mannitol, and a molecule selected from the group
13 consisting of a GLP1 molecule, and GRF molecule, and a PTH molecule, wherein the
14 composition is in liquid form. The above composition, consisting of acetic acid, D-mannitol, and
15 a molecule selected from the group consisting of a GLP1 molecule, and GRF molecule and a
16 PTH molecule, wherein the composition is in liquid form. The above composition, comprising
17 acetate (about 10 mM) and D-mannitol (about 50.7 mg/mL). The above composition, consisting
18 essentially of acetate (about 10 mM), D-mannitol (about 50.7 mg/mL), and a molecule selected
19 from the group consisting of a GLP1 molecule, and GRF molecule, and a PTH molecule. The
20 above composition, comprising acetate (about 10 mM), D-mannitol (about 50.7 mg/mL), and
21 GLP-1(7-36)amide (about 1 mg/mL). The above composition, consisting essentially of acetate
22 (about 10 mM), D-mannitol (about 50.7 mg/mL), and GLP-1(7-36)amide (about 1 mg/mL).
23 The above composition, wherein the composition comprises acetate (about 10 mM), D-mannitol
24 (about 50.7 mg/mL), and GRF(1-44)amide (about 4 mg/ml). The above composition, consisting
25 essentially of acetate (about 10 mM), D-mannitol (about 50.7 mg/mL), and GRF(1-44)amide
26 (about 4 mg/ml). The above composition, wherein the composition comprises acetate (about 10
27 mM), D-mannitol (about 50.7 mg/mL), and PTH(1-34)OH (about 50 mg/mL). The above
28 composition, wherein the composition consists essentially of acetate (about 10 mM), D-mannitol
29 (about 50.7 mg/mL), and PTH(1-34)OH (about 50 mg/mL). The above system, wherein the
30 pump is programmed to release the molecule at a rate of about 10 or more μ L per hour.

31

1 Further objects, features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the
2 following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.
3

4 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

5 Drawing 1

6 Examples of the use of reverse phase HPLC for peptide purity analysis and illustrating
7 the capacity to monitor the degradation of peptides. Samples were analyzed by reversed phase
8 HPLC by elution with water/acetonitrile gradients in 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid. The HPLC
9 system used was an HP 1100 chromatography system. Top Panel: GLP-1 stored at -20°C
10 (dotted line) and 50°C (solid line) for one month in 10 mM acetic acid, 5.07% D-mannitol,
11 adjusted to pH 4.5. Elution is with a gradient of from 33% to 95% acetonitrile in 22 min. with a
12 Waters Symmetry Reverse Phase C18 column, 4.6x250 mm. Bottom panel: GRF stored at $-$
13 20°C (dotted line) and 37°C (solid line) for one month in 10 mM acetic acid, 5.07% D-
14 mannitol, adjusted to pH 4.7. The compositions of the HPLC buffers A and B were 20% and
15 50%(v/v) acetonitrile, respectively, and elution was with a gradient of from 25% to 55% B in 25
16 min. 5 using a Zorbax 5 micron, 4.6x250mm column.
17

18 Drawing 2

19 Solubility of GLP-1 in 10 mM acetate buffer containing 5.07% D-mannitol as a function
20 of pH at 25°C . Solutions were stirred with excess GLP-1 for four days. Following
21 centrifugation, the amount of peptide in solution was determined by ultraviolet absorption
22 spectrophotometry.
23

24 Drawing 3

25 Stability determined by HPLC (left panel) and bioactivity (right panel) of GRF as a
26 function of storage time in the preferred formulation, 4 mg/mL GRF dissolved in 10 mM sodium
27 acetate, 5.07% D-mannitol, adjusted to pH 4.7. Circles represent -20°C and squares represent
28 4°C .
29

30 Drawing 4

1 Stability of GLP-1 in the preferred formulation (1 mg/mL GLP-1 dissolved in 10 mM
2 sodium acetate, 5.07% D-mannitol, adjusted to pH 4.5), as determined by HPLC analysis (left
3 panel) and bioassay (right panel). Circles represent -20°C and squares represent 4°C.

4

5 **Drawing 5**

6 Stability of PTH (1 mg/mL PTH dissolved in 10 mM sodium acetate, 5.07% D-mannitol,
7 adjusted to pH 4.7), as determined by HPLC analysis. Circles represent -20°C and squares
8 represent 4°C.

9

10 **Drawing 6**

11 Stability of GLP-1 by HPLC analysis of GLP-1 formulated in 10 mM sodium acetate,
12 5.07% D-mannitol at pH 4.5 at 1 mg/mL. Samples were stored in glass vials at 4°C (solid
13 circles), in glass vials at 37°C (squares), in the MiniMed polypropylene reservoir at 37°C
14 (diamonds), and samples pumped with the MiniMed pump at 37°C (triangles).

15

16 **Drawing 7**

17 Response of rats to subcutaneous injections of 120 µg/kg of GLP-1 in the preferred
18 formulation (1 mg/mL GLP-1 dissolved in 10 mM sodium acetate, 5.07% D-mannitol, adjusted
19 to pH 4.5). Values are the average of the response of 4 different animals.

20

21 **Drawing 8**

22 Total GRF detected in the plasma of a rat following intravenous administration of 20 µg
23 of GRF in the preferred formulation (4 mg/mL GRF dissolved in 10 mM sodium acetate, 5.07%
24 D-mannitol, adjusted to pH 4.7).

25

26 **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS**

27 In accordance with the present invention, pharmaceutical formulations of a peptide, an
28 acidic buffer and a diluent may be used for injection into a mammal. The peptide may have a

1 molecular weight of between about 200 to 50,000 atomic mass units. According to a preferred
2 embodiment, the peptide is a GLP-1 molecule, a PTH molecule, a GRF molecule, or a
3 combination thereof. According to alternative embodiments, the peptide may be a derivative or
4 an analog of GLP-1, PTH, GRF, or a combination thereof. According to a particularly preferred
5 embodiment, the peptide is GLP-1(7-36)amide, PTH(1-34)OH, or GRF(1-44)amide.

6 The peptide concentration(s) (whether GLP-1, PTH, GRF, or combinations thereof) of
7 the formulations are preferably in the range of about 25 µg to 5 mg per 1 mL of the combination
8 of buffer and diluent.

9

10 GLP-1

11 According to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the peptide is a glucagon-
12 like peptide-1(7-36)amide. This molecule is a natural incretin hormone secreted from the L-cells
13 of the ileum. It assists in the regulation of insulin secretory rates and has a profound effect on
14 glucose homeostasis. GLP-1 also acts systemically to suppress free fatty acids and to facilitate
15 normalization of blood glucose levels through a large number of endocrine functions, including
16 the control and expression of insulin from the pancreatic β-cells, and the suppression of
17 glucagon. The term "GLP-1 molecule" as used in the context of the present invention includes
18 glucagon-like peptides, analogs of glucagon-like peptide-1, and derivatives of glucagon-like
19 peptide-1, that bind to glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor proteins.

20

21 **Sequence of GLP-1(7-36)amide (Seq. 1):**

22 His-Ala-Glu-Gly-Thr-Phe-Thr-Ser-Asp-Val-Ser-Ser-Tyr-Leu-Glu-Gly-Gln-Ala-Ala-Lys-
23 Glu-Phe-Ile-Ala-Trp-Leu-Val-Lys-Gly-Arg-NH₂

24

25 According to an alternative embodiment of the present invention, an analog of GLP-1
26 may be used such as the GLP-1 derivatives:

27

28 **Sequence of GLP-1(7-36)OH (Seq. 2):**

29 His-Ala-Glu-Gly-Thr-Phe-Thr-Ser-Asp-Val-Ser-Ser-Tyr-Leu-Glu-Gly-Gln-Ala-Ala-Lys-
30 Glu-Phe-Ile-Ala-Trp-Leu-Val-Lys-Gly-Arg-OH

31

1 **Sequence of GLP-1(7-34)OH (Seq. 3):**

2 His-Ala-Glu-Gly-Thr-Phe-Thr-Ser-Asp-Val-Ser-Ser-Tyr-Leu-Glu-Gly-Gln-Ala-Ala-Lys-
3 Glu-Phe-Ile-Ala-Trp-Leu-Val-Lys-OH

4

5 **Sequence of GLP-1(7-37)OH (Seq. 4)**

6 His-Ala-Glu-Gly-Thr-Phe-Thr-Ser-Asp-Val-Ser-Ser-Tyr-Leu-Glu-Gly-Gln-Ala-Ala-Lys-
7 Glu-Phe-Ile-Ala-Trp-Leu-Val-Lys-Gly-Arg-Gly-OH

8

9 Other GLP-1 analogs are known in the art. For example, U.S. Pat. No. 5,958,409
10 describes suitable GLP-1 analogs. According to other alternative embodiments, the peptide may
11 be a GLP-1 derivative such as alkylated or acylated GLP-1 derivatives or other analogs. Analogs
12 of GLP-1 that are homologous, including the exendins, such as exendin 3 and 4, and GLP-2, are
13 also included in the invention. According to a particularly preferred embodiment, the GLP-1
14 molecule is GLP-1(7-36)amide, having the amino acid sequence Seq 1.

15 A factor that may play a role in the stability of the GLP-1 formulations is the
16 concentration of the GLP-1 molecule. The solubility profile as a function of pH of GLP-1 is
17 shown in Drawing 2. At pH values below about 5.0, the solubility of GLP-1 in 10 mM sodium
18 acetate, 5.07% D-mannitol is generally above 1 mg/mL, allowing effective doses for s.c. and i.v.
19 injections. The present inventors have determined that a GLP-1(7-36)amide concentration of
20 about 1 mg/mL was stable in the inventive formulations at pH 4.5, for up to 6 months at 25°C
21 with ~4% degradation. This stability was evidenced by the minimal amount of breakdown
22 products (e.g., acid cleavage and beta shifts at aspartic acid) over time determined by HPLC
23 methods. See Drawing 4. A particularly stable formulation includes about 0.1 to 4 mg/mL of a
24 GLP-1 molecule.

25 Also included in "GLP-1 molecules" of the present invention are six peptides in
26 Gila monster venoms that are homologous to GLP1. Their sequences are compared to the
27 sequence of GLP1 in the following table.

28 **TABLE**

29	Position 1
30	a. HAEGTFTSDVSSYLEGQAAKEFIAWLVKGR(NH ₂)
31	b. HSDGTFTSDLKQMEEEEAVRLFIEWLKNGGPSSGAPPPS(NH ₂)
32	c. DLSKQMEEEEAVRLFIEWLKNGGPSSGAPPPS(NH ₂)

- 1 d. H G E G T F T S D L S K Q M E E E A V R L F I E W L K N G G P S S G A P P P S (NH₂)
 2 e. H S D A T F T A E Y S K L L A K L A L Q K Y L E S I L G S S T S P R P P S
 3 f. H S D A T F T A E Y S K L L A K L A L Q K Y L E S I L G S S T S P R P P S
 4 g. H S D A I F T E E Y S K L L A K L A L Q K Y L A S I L G S R T S P P P (NH₂)
 5 h. H S D A I F T Q Q Y S K L L A K L A L Q K Y L A S I L G S R T S P P P (NH₂)
 6 a = GLP-1(7-36)amide.
 7 b = exendin 3.
 8 c = exendin 4(9-39)(NH₂).
 9 d = exendin 4.
 10 e = helospectin I.
 11 f = helospectin II.
 12 g = helodermin.
 13 h = Q8, Q9 helodermin.

14

15 The peptides c and h are derived from b and g, respectively. All 6 naturally occurring
 16 peptides (a, b, d, e, f, and g) are homologous in positions 1, 7, 11 and 18. GLP-1(7-36)amide
 17 and exendins 3 and 4 (a, b, and d) are further homologous in positions, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 15, 22, 23,
 18 25, 26 and 29. In position 2, A, S and G are structurally similar. In position 3, residues D and E
 19 (Asp and Glu) are structurally similar. In positions 22 and 23, F (Phe) and I (Ile) are structurally
 20 similar to Y (Tyr) and L (Leu), respectively. Likewise, in position 26, L and I are structurally
 21 equivalent.

22 Thus, of the 30 residues of GLP1, exendins 3 and 4 are identical in 15 positions and
 23 equivalent in 5 additional positions. The only positions where major structural changes are
 24 evident are at residues 16, 17, 19, 21, 24, 27, 28 and 30. Exendins also have 9 extra residues at
 25 the carboxyl terminus.

26

27 PTH

28 According to another preferred embodiment of the present invention, the peptide is a
 29 PTH molecule. The term "PTH molecule" as used in the context of the present invention
 30 includes parathyroid hormones, analogs of parathyroid hormones, and derivatives of parathyroid
 31 hormones. PTHs are regulatory factors in the homeostatic control of calcium and phosphate

1 metabolism. The principal sites of PTH activity are believed to be the skeleton, kidneys, and
2 gastrointestinal tract.

3
4 **Sequence of human PTH(1-34) (Seq. 5):**

5 Ser-Val-Ser-Glu-Ile-Gln-Leu-Met-His-Asn-Leu-Gly-Lys-His-Leu-Asn-Ser-Met-Glu-
6 Arg-Val-Glu-Trp-Leu-Arg-Lys-Lys-Leu-Gln-Asp-Val-His-Asn-Phe

7
8 According to an alternative embodiment of the present invention, an analog of PTH may
9 be used. PTH analogs are known in the art. For example, U.S. Pat. No. 5,840,837 describes
10 suitable PTH analogs. According to other alternative embodiments, the peptide may be a PTH
11 derivative such as PTH(1-84), PTH(1-37) and C-terminal amidated derivatives of PTH or its
12 derivatives, as examples. According to a particularly preferred embodiment, the peptide is
13 PTH(1-34), a natural human PTH (Seq 5).

14 The present inventors have determined that a concentration of about 0.005 to 1.0 mg/mL
15 of the PTH molecule was stable for 4 months at 4°C in the inventive formulations. A
16 particularly stable formulation includes about 0.02 to 0.10 mg/mL of PTH.

17
18 **GRF**

19 According to another preferred embodiment of the present invention, the peptide is
20 GRF(1-44)amide (GRF). GRF is a peptide of 44 amino acids. GRF is one of a group of peptides
21 secreted by the hypothalamus, and is believed to stimulate pituitary growth hormone release.
22 GRF may be important in normal growth and development during childhood, and may mediate
23 (together with somatostatin) the neuroregulation of GH secretion. GRF is an attractive molecule
24 for the treatment of postmenopausal osteoporosis, and other indications because it is relatively
25 small, and therefore can be effective when given by nasal insufflation using an appropriate
26 vehicle.

27 The term "GRF molecule" as used in the context of the present invention includes growth
28 hormone releasing factor, analogs of growth hormone releasing factor, and derivatives of growth
29 hormone releasing factor, that bind to a growth hormone releasing factor receptor protein.

30
31

1 **Sequence of GRF(1-44) amide (Seq. 6):**

2 Tyr-Ala-Asp-Ala-Ile-Phe-Thr-Asn-Ser-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Val-Leu-Gly-Gln-Leu-Ser-Ala-Arg-
3 Lys-Leu-Leu-Gln-Asp-Ile-Met-Ser-Arg-Gln-Gln-Gly-Glu-Ser-Asn-Gln-Glu-Arg-Gly-Ala-Arg-
4 Ala-Arg-Leu-NH₂.

5
6 According to an alternative embodiment of the present invention, an analog of GRF may
7 be used. GRF analogs that have biological activity are known in the art and generally contain
8 about 27 to about 44 amino acids, but such analogs may be somewhat less potent than GRF. For
9 example, Kubiak *et al.*, *J. Med. Chem.* 36, 888 (1993) describes suitable GRF analogs.
10 Examples of GRF analogs that are included are GRF(1-44)-OH, GRF(1-40)-OH, GRF(1-40)-
11 NH₂, GRF(1-32)-NH₂, GRF(1-39)-NH₂, GRF(1-40)-Phe-NH₂, GRF(1-40)-Phe-OH, GRF(1-40)-
12 Phe-Gln-NH₂, GRF(1-29)-NH₂, and GRF(1-27)-NH₂, and combinations thereof. According to
13 other alternative embodiments, the peptide may be a GRF derivative such as detailed by Kubiak
14 *et al.* above. According to a particularly preferred embodiment, the peptide is GRF (1-44) amide
15 having the amino acid sequence of Seq. 6. A particularly stable formulation for GRF includes
16 about 1.0 to 10.0 mg/mL of GRF.

17

18 **Buffer**

19 The buffer of the formulations should have a pH that is slightly acidic. Without intending
20 to be limited by any particular theory, it is known to those skilled in the art that acidic conditions
21 increase the stability of the amide bond of the peptide. Acidic conditions are provided by a
22 generally weak acid. An acid is a generally weak acid if it has an acid dissociation constant
23 value of greater than about 1×10^{-5} , or greater than 1×10^{-5} , *i.e.*, a pKa < about 5, or a pKa < 5.
24 Such acids may include propionic, succinic, malic acids, and combinations thereof. According
25 to a particularly preferred embodiment, the acid is acetic acid. According to an alternative
26 embodiment, the acid may have an acid dissociation constant value greater than about 1×10^{-5} , or
27 greater than 1×10^{-5} , (such as propionic or lactic acids). The buffer may have buffering
28 capabilities and may be selected from the group consisting of acetates, borates, phosphates,
29 phthalates, carbonates, and combinations thereof. In one preferred embodiment, the buffer is
30 included in a solution including the peptide and excipient to establish a pH in the range of about
31 3.0 to about 5.0. It is well known in the art that pH can be adjusted to a desired range using well

1 known reagents, such as weak acids, as described herein, and strong bases, such as sodium or
2 potassium hydroxide. In another preferred embodiment, the pH of the buffer is in the range of
3 3.0 to 5.0. In more preferred embodiments, the pH of the buffer is in the range of about 4.0 to
4 about 5.0 or 4.0 to 5.0. In more particularly preferred embodiments, the pH of the buffer is in the
5 range of about 4.5 to about 5.0 or 4.5 to 5.0. In a most preferred embodiment, the pH of the
6 buffer is in the range of about 4.5 to about 4.7 or 4.5 to 4.7. In yet other most preferred
7 embodiments, the pH of the buffer is 4.5, 4.6 or 4.7. The buffer preferably has a molarity of
8 between about 1 mM and 20 mM, more preferably in the range of between about 5 and 10 mM.
9

10 Isotonic excipient

11 The excipient assists in rendering the formulations approximately isotonic with body
12 fluid (depending on the mode of administration). The concentration of the excipient is selected
13 in accordance with the known concentration of a tonicity modifier in a peptide formulation.
14 Preferred excipients include saccharides, such as lactose or D-trehalose having a chemical
15 composition of $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. A particularly preferred excipient (also sometimes referred to as a
16 "diluent" in this context) in the present invention is D-mannitol, having a chemical composition
17 of $C_6H_{14}O_6$. Other preferred excipients include alcohols having a C_1 to C_{12} chain. According to
18 alternative embodiments, the excipient may include, but is not limited to, saline, buffered saline,
19 dextrose, water, glycerol, ethanol, lactose, D-mannitol, arginine, other amino acids, and
20 combinations thereof.
21

22 Novel Formulations

23 The compositions of the present invention are novel peptide formulations that are well-
24 suited for clinical therapeutic administration, because (1) they may be sterilized, (2) may have
25 controlled tonicity, (3) may be pH-adjusted, and (4) are compatible with administration in a
26 variety of ways. An unexpected property of embodiments of the inventive formulations is that
27 despite their relatively low pH, they produce little or no adverse side effects in patients, when
28 administered parenterally. Moreover, in studies with animals and humans, both subcutaneous
29 and intravenous injections of the peptides produce biological responses indicative of their
30 function.

1 The inventors of the present invention have found that an acceptable solubility of the
2 peptide in the formulations is possible at a low pH range. According to particularly preferred
3 embodiments, at least about 2 mg of GLP-1, at least about 4 mg PTH, or at least about 10 mg of
4 GRF peptide is soluble in about 1 mL of the buffer and the excipient combined, when the
5 formulation has a pH in the range of about 4.0 to 5.0, or 4.0 to 5.0. These inventive formulations
6 preferably are substantially free of agents such as detergents, solvents, or other adjuvants or
7 excipients, that would be required for adequate peptide solubility at higher pH values.

8 In preferred embodiments, the inventive formulations comprise acetic acid, D-mannitol,
9 and a molecule selected from the group consisting of a GLP-1 molecule, a GRF molecule, and a
10 PTH molecule, and have a pH of about 4.5 to about 4.7, or 4.5 to 4.7. In other preferred
11 embodiments, the inventive formulations consist essentially of acetic acid, D-mannitol, and a
12 molecule selected from the group consisting of a GLP-1 molecule, a GRF molecule, and a PTH
13 molecule and have a pH of about 4.5 to about 4.7, or 4.5 to 4.7. In other preferred embodiments,
14 the inventive formulations consist of acetic acid, D-mannitol, and a molecule selected from the
15 group consisting of a GLP-1 molecule, a GRF molecule or a PTH molecule and have a pH of
16 about 4.5 to about 4.7 or 4.5 to 4.7. In still other preferred embodiments, the inventive
17 formulations have a pH of about 4.5, a pH of about 4.6, a pH of about 4.7, a pH of 4.5, a pH of
18 4.6, or a pH of 4.7.

19 A pH range of between about 4.0 to 5.0 has not presented problems with precipitation at
20 the site of injection, even though the peptide may be rather insoluble at physiological pH. Test
21 results show that blood glucose falls to euglycemic levels within 10 minutes of injection of GLP-
22 1 in a human subject, which indicates that generally none of the peptide precipitated at the site of
23 injection. When GLP-1 or GRF formulations were injected subcutaneously in the amount of
24 about 1 mL into humans, they produced no apparent discomfort at the injection site and produced
25 a rapid response, as assessed by the level of peptide drug appearing in the blood.

26 The formulations of the present invention are surprisingly stable even when injected in a
27 human subject. The biological half-life of peptide molecules is quite short. For example, the
28 biological half-life of GLP-1(7-37) in blood is 3 to 5 minutes, according to U.S. Patent No.
29 5,118,666. Without intending to be limited by any particular theory, it is believed that the
30 effectiveness of these inventive formulations in part results from a combination of the identity
31 and pH of the buffer and the stabilizing effect of the excipient (*e.g.*, D-mannitol). The inventors

1 of the present invention have developed HPLC methods capable of quantifying the degree of
2 degradation of the peptide (*See Drawing 1*).

3 The formulations of the present invention comprising GLP-1 were used in human patients
4 in clinical trials and caused few adverse effects. In excess of 10,000 vials of such formulations
5 have been stable for at least a period of 9 months at -20°C, 4°C, and 25°C. The formulations of
6 the present invention where the peptide is GRF or PTH also exhibit comparable stability (*See*
7 *Drawings 3, 5*).

8 Referring to **Table 1**, a formulation of 1 mg/mL GLP-1 in 10 mM acetate, 5.07% (w/v)
9 D-mannitol, and pH 4.5, showed a stability of at least 98% over 28 days at 25°C; at least 92%
10 over 28 days at 37°C, and at least 66% over 28 days at 50°C. Moreover, this GLP-1 formulation
11 showed no change in purity when stored for one month at 4°C or -20°C. An additional stability
12 study showed at least 90% stability of GLP-1 in this formulation over 18 months at 4°C and 6
13 months at 25°C.

14 Formulations of PTH(1-34) at 0.1, 1.0 and 10.0 mg/mL, pH 4.7, 5.07% D-mannitol, 10
15 mM acetate were highly stable, at least about 98% over 14 days at temperatures from -20°C to
16 25°C. At 50 µg/ mL in the same formulation, PTH(1-34) was shown to be at least 90% stable for
17 more than 6 months at -20°C and 5°C, and for three months at 25°C.

18 GRF formulations at 4, 8, and 10 mg/mL, pH 4.7, 5.07% D-mannitol, 10 mM acetate, at
19 temperatures from -20°C to 4°C showed a stability of at least 98% over 14 days, at least 96% at
20 25°C and 63% at 50°C. Additional formulations tested for extended periods of time showed
21 stability of at least 90% for 12 months at 4°C, and 4-6 weeks at 25°C.

22 Therefore, the formulations of the present invention include peptides that are very stable
23 and storable, probably for years at -20°C. Also, their decomposition at higher temperatures
24 yields fragments that have been identified and are predictable. There has been no detectable
25 dimerization or aggregation of these formulations.

26

27 Preparation of Peptides

28 The peptides of the present invention may be prepared by methods as are generally
29 known in the art of peptide preparation. For example, the peptides can be prepared by solid-state
30 chemical peptide synthesis or by conventional recombinant techniques. The term "recombinant"

1 means that a desired peptide or protein is derived from recombinant (*e.g.*, microbial or
2 mammalian) expression systems. The basic steps and techniques in recombinant production are
3 well-known to the ordinarily-skilled artisan in recombinant DNA technology and include (1)
4 isolating a natural DNA sequence encoding a peptide molecule of the present invention or
5 constructing a synthetic or semi-synthetic DNA coding sequence for a peptide molecule; (2)
6 placing the coding sequence into an expression vector in a manner suitable for expressing
7 proteins either alone or as a fusion protein; (3) transforming an appropriate eukaryotic or
8 prokaryotic host cell with the expression vector; (4) culturing the transformed host cell under
9 conditions that will permit expression of a peptide molecule; and (5) recovering and purifying
10 the recombinantly produced peptide molecule. The peptides can be recovered and purified from
11 recombinant cell cultures by methods including, but not limited to, ammonium sulfate or ethanol
12 precipitation, acid extraction, anion or cation exchange chromatography, phosphocellulose
13 chromatography, hydrophobic interaction chromatography, affinity chromatography,
14 hydroxyapatite chromatography and lectin chromatography. High performance liquid
15 chromatography (HPLC) can be employed for final purification steps.

16

17 Therapeutic Methods and Administration

18 The formulations of the present invention have a variety of uses for treating disease and
19 illness in mammals. The skilled artisan will recognize that the present inventive formulations
20 can be used for any disease or condition that requires parenteral administration of a GLP-1
21 molecule, a GRF molecule, or a PTH molecule. The formulations including GLP-1 may be
22 useful for treating diabetes, excess appetite, and obesity. The formulations including PTH may
23 be useful for treating bone growth deficiency and osteoporosis. The formulations including GRF
24 may be useful for treating osteoporosis and wasting; patients who have been injected with
25 formulations of the present invention have had minimal or no irritation at all upon injection and
26 have experienced a growth hormone response, which indicates that the peptide gets into the
27 circulation.

28 The formulations of the present invention are preferably administered in unit dosage
29 form. In such form, the formulations are subdivided into unit doses containing appropriate
30 quantities of the peptide. The unit dose can be a packaged preparation, the package containing
31 discrete quantities of peptide, such as liquid containing solubilized peptide in vials or ampoules,

1 packeted tablets, capsules, and powders in vials or ampoules. The determination of the proper
2 dose for a particular situation is within the skill of the art. In general, treatment is initiated with
3 smaller doses, which are less than the optimum dose of the preparation. Thereafter, the dose is
4 increased by small increments until the optimum effect under the circumstances is reached. For
5 convenience, the total daily dose may be divided and administered in portions during the day, if
6 desired.

7 A typical unit dose of a formulation including GLP-1 is about 0.1 to 2 mg or 0.1 to 2 mg,
8 about 10 to 50 μ g for a formulation including PTH, and about 1 to 8 mg or 1 to 8 mg for a
9 formulation including GRF, though doses above and below these amounts may have application.
10 According to a particularly preferred embodiment, the doses are liquid formulations of about 1
11 mg/mL of GLP-1, about 50 μ g /mL of PTH, or 50 μ g /mL, and about 1 to 4 mg/mL of GRF or 1
12 to 4 mg/mL; each dose is made up in standard 3 mL vials and filled at a commercial facility (*e.g.*,
13 SP Pharmaceuticals in New Mexico).

14 The formulations of the present invention are primarily intended for administration to a
15 human subject, but may also be administered to other mammalian subjects, such as dogs and cats
16 (*e.g.*, for veterinary purposes). The formulations can also be preferably administered for
17 continuous subcutaneous delivery using, for example, a MiniMed® programmable medication
18 infusion pump commercially available from Pacesetter Systems, Inc., of California. *In vitro* and
19 *in vivo* studies show minimal adsorption of the formulations to components of the MiniMed
20 pump. Further, the formulations in the preferred embodiment can be diluted up to 40-fold with
21 isotonic saline and delivered by pump, such as the Harvard pump, Harvard Apparatus, MA,
22 without loss of biological activity nor adsorption of peptide.

23 Referring to Drawing 6, a study of the stability of the GLP-1 formulation stored at 4°C
24 and 37°C in glass vials and in the polypropylene reservoir of the MiniMed pump system as well
25 as the stability of the formulation being pumped for 6 days show a high degree of stability,
26 indicating usefulness as a delivery method, with neither loss of material nor degradation of the
27 peptide over that time period.

28 Extensive experience with the preferred formulations of GLP-1 and GRF in human
29 subjects with both intravenous and subcutaneous delivery has indicated good delivery of the
30 peptide with no significant complications; little inflammation or discomfort is reported by
31 patients. According to alternative embodiments, the formulations may be delivered by other

1 means, including subcutaneous or micropressure injection, external or implant pump, depot
2 injection, and other prolonged-application dispensing devices. Alternatively, in other
3 embodiments, a syringe can be used that comprises an inventive formulation of the present
4 application. Such a syringe, can be used for self-administration of a GLP-1 molecule. Such
5 syringes are well known in the art. *See, e.g.*, U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,980,491 and 5,984,900.

6 According to an alternative embodiment of the present invention, the formulations may
7 be sterile. The term "sterile" as used in the context of the present invention means aseptic or
8 substantially free of microorganisms. The formulations may be made sterile by the destruction
9 or removal of substantially all microorganisms by a variety of methods known in the art
10 including, but not limited to, physical methods (*e.g.*, heat, sound, light, radiation, adsorption,
11 filtration) and chemical methods (*e.g.*, antiseptics).

12 The present inventive formulations may be embodied in other specific forms without
13 departing from its spirit or its central characteristics. The described embodiments are to be
14 considered in all respects only as illustrative and not restrictive. The scope of the invention is,
15 therefore, indicated by the appended claims, rather than by the foregoing description. All
16 changes that come within the meaning and range of equivalency of the claims are to be embraced
17 within their scope. For example the formulations of the present invention may include a
18 pharmaceutically acceptable preservative, a tonicity modifier, an adjuvant or auxiliary drug to
19 assist the action of the peptide, an excipient or an inert carrier for the peptide, a detergent such as
20 TWEEN 80, or a solvent to increase the solubility of the peptide.

21 The following examples and preparations are provided merely to further illustrate the
22 preparation, stability and effectiveness of the formulations of the invention. The scope of the
23 invention is not limited to the following examples.

24

25

EXAMPLES

26

Example 1:

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GLP-1, PTH, and GRF, as their chloride salts, were dissolved in the formulation at the
pH values indicated in Table 1, vialled in 1 mL tubing glass vials and stoppered with Helvoet
Omniflex stoppers and metal crimp seals (SP Pharmaceuticals, NM). The vials were stored at
the indicated temperatures for the indicated times. Samples were removed and assayed for the
loss of parent peptide by HPLC, using a reversed phase C18 (1x15 cm) analytical column.

1 Samples (10 μ l) were injected directly and resolved with a gradient of acetonitrile in water, in the
 2 presence of 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid. Percent peptide remaining at the times indicated was
 3 calculated as the area of the intact peptide divided by the total area of the intact peptide plus that
 4 of the decomposition products times 100.

5
6
7

TABLE 1

Stability of GLP-1, PTH, and GRF in the preferred formulation as a function of time and temperature.					
Formulation	Concentration	Percent peptide remaining			
		4°C	25°C	37°C	50°C
GLP-1; 10 mM acetate, 5.07% (w/v) D-mannitol, pH 4.5	1 mg/mL, 1 month	99	98	92	66
GRF; 10 mM acetate, 5.07% (w/v) D-mannitol, pH 4.7	4 mg/mL, 14 days	98	96	ND	63
GRF; 10 mM acetate, 5.07% (w/v) D-mannitol, pH 4.7	8 mg/mL, 14 days	98	96	ND	63
GRF; 10 mM acetate, 5.07% (w/v) D-mannitol, pH 4.7	10 mg/mL, 14 days	98	96	ND	63
PTH; 10 mM acetate, 5.07% (w/v) D-mannitol, pH 4.7	0.1 mg/mL, 14 days	98	98	ND	75
PTH; 10 mM acetate, 5.07% (w/v) D-mannitol, pH 4.7	1 mg/mL, 14 days	98	96	ND	74
PTH; 10 mM acetate, 5.07% (w/v) D-mannitol, pH 4.7	10 mg/mL, 14 days	98	97	ND	76

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Example 2:

The stability of GRF(1-44)amide was investigated in various formulations. GRF(1-44)amide was formulated as listed in Table 2 and the purity after 7 days at various temperatures was measured using a Beckman HPLC commercially available from Beckman Instruments, CA, using a reversed phase C18 analytical column with a gradient of increasing acetonitrile in water, in the presence of 0.1 % trifluoroacetic acid.

TABLE 2

GRF solubility/stability in formulations after storage at 4°C, 25°C, and 50°C for 7 days at 4 mg/mL.				
	Formulation	4°C	25°C	50°C
A.	Water, pH 2.9	99%	99%	63%
B.	10 mM acetate, 10% (w/v) lactose, pH 4.8	99	98	79
C.	10 mM bicarbonate, 10% (w/v) lactose, pH 7.5	88	74	34

D.	unbuffered, 10% (w/v) lactose, pH 2.9	99	96	59
E.	10 mM acetate, 5.07% (w/v) D-mannitol, pH 4.7	99	99	89
F.	10 mM bicarbonate, 5.07% (w/v) D-mannitol, pH 7.7	99	93	42
G.	unbuffered, 5.07% (w/v) D-mannitol, pH 2.9	99	97	63
H.	10 mM acetate, 2% (w/v) D-trehalose, pH 4.7	99	99	88
I.	10 mM bicarbonate, 2% (w/v) D-trehalose, pH 7.7	98	92	39
J.	unbuffered, 3% (w/v) D-trehalose, pH 2.9	99	97	63

1

2

3

The data from Table 2 indicate that bicarbonate (formulations C, F, I) appears to accelerate degradation of the peptide. Lactose (formulations B, C, D) appears to be inferior to D-mannitol (formulations E, F, G) in preventing degradation of the peptide under any condition, and D-trehalose (formulations H, I, J) appears to stabilize the peptide almost as well as D-mannitol. The major breakdown products in the acetate formulations (formulations B, E, H) were acid cleavage and beta shifts at aspartic acid. The major breakdown products in the bicarbonate (formulations C, F, I) were unknown.

10

The unique properties of the preferred formulation, particularly with GLP-1, is illustrated in Table 3, where it is shown that numerous attempts to prepare 1 mg/mL isotonic formulations with GLP-1 failed, largely because of particulate formation, as evidenced by light scattering, and precipitate/gel formation. The clearly evident light scattering observed, even when a standard solubilizing excipient such as Tween 80 was used, makes such formulations suboptimal and impractical.

15

Table 3.

Formulation	Result
A. 10 mM sodium acetate, 0.9% (w/v) NaCl, pH 4.0	Scatters at 37°C
B. 10 Mm sodium acetate, 0.9% (w/v) NaCl, pH 4.5	Scatters at 37°C
C. Formulation B with 0.00004% Tween 80	Scatters at 37°C
D. 10 mM sodium lactate, 0.9% (w/v) NaCl, pH 4.0	Scatters at 37°C
E. 10 mM sodium lactate, 0.9% (w/v) NaCl, pH 4.5	Scatters at 37°C
F. Formulation E with 0.00004% Tween 80	Scatters at 37°C and 25°C
G. 10 mM phosphate, 0.9% (w/v) NaCl, pH 8.0	Precipitate at 25°C
H. 10 mM phosphate, 0.9% (w/v) NaCl, pH 8.5	Precipitate at 25°C
I. Formulation H with 0.00004% Tween 80	Clear

Example 3 Long-term stability in the preferred embodiment.

GLP-1, GRF, and PTH were formulated at SP Pharmaceuticals under cGMP guidelines in 10 mM acetate, 5.07% D-mannitol in 3 mL glass vials with Helvoet stoppers and metal seals. The vials containing 1 mL of formulated drug were put into thermostatted chambers and assayed for % peptide remaining as a function of time after storage at different temperatures. Bioactivity of the formulations at the time points was also measured.

Drawings 3, 4, and 5 show results that demonstrate that the formulations are highly stable for at least 9 months at -20°C and 4°C as assessed by decomposition (measured by HPLC) and/or bioactivity. GLP-1 formulation stability data is presented in Drawing 4 and PTH formulation stability data is shown in Drawing 5.

The bioactivity of PTH was determined by the chick hypercalcemia assay of Parsons *et al.*, *Endocrinology* 92, 454 (1973). GLP-1 bioactivity was measured using the transformed human kidney fetal kidney 293 cell line containing a constitutively expressed receptor for GLP-1. GRF activity was assessed similarly using a cell line containing an expressed GRF receptor and monitoring the response of cell to GRF by the cAMP-responsive secreted alkaline phosphatase reporter system.

1 **Example 4**

2 The solubility of GLP-1 as a function of pH was examined and shown to have the
3 pH-solubility profile shown in **Drawing 2**. This hormone has maximal solubility under acidic
4 conditions (pH < 4) but at pH values of 5 and above the solubility is less than 1 mg/mL. At pH
5 4.6 the solubility is about 12 mg/mL.

6

7 **Example 5.**

8 To illustrate that the preferred formulations deliver peptide rapidly and effectively
9 to animals, rats were injected subcutaneously with GLP-1 in the preferred formulation and the
10 plasma was assayed for GLP-1 by conventional immunoassay for total GLP-1 as a function of
11 time. The injected GLP-1 caused a rapid increase in plasma levels, shown in **Drawing 7**,
12 indicating rapid and significant delivery of the peptide. Similarly, **Drawing 8** shows that when a
13 rat is given an intravenous bolus of 20 µg of GRF formulated in 10 mM sodium acetate, 5.07%
14 D-mannitol, pH 4.7, the peptide rapidly appears in the blood plasma.

15

16 **Example 6**

17 GLP-1 formulated and delivered subcutaneously continuously over 24 hours
18 produced plasma concentrations of GLP-1 about 6-fold above basal levels in man. Thus, GLP-1
19 dissolved at 1 mg/mL in 5.07% D-mannitol and 10 mM sodium acetate at pH 4.5 was placed in a
20 MiniMed 507 infusion pump and delivered subcutaneously to a human subject at a rate of 2.4
21 pmol/kg/min for 24 hours. The mean (n=7) basal GLP-1 concentration in plasma prior to
22 infusion measured by radioimmunoassay was 24.7 pM and that during infusion was 147 pM,
23 illustrating that continuous sc infusion of the formulation leads to substantial increases in plasma
24 GLP-1.

25

1 What is claimed is:

2 1. A pharmaceutical composition comprising:

3 a molecule selected from the group consisting of a GLP1 molecule, and GRF
4 molecule and a PTH molecule;

5 an acid having a dissociation constant value of greater than 1×10^{-5} ; and

6 an excipient;

7 wherein the pH of said composition is between about 3.0 and 5.0.

8 2. The composition according to Claim 1, wherein said acid comprises acetic
9 acid.

10 3. The composition according to claim 1, wherein said excipient is D-
11 mannitol.
12

13 4. The composition according to claim 1 wherein said acid is acetic acid and
14 said excipient is D-mannitol.
15

16 5. A composition according to claim 1, wherein said composition comprises
17 GLP-1(7-36)amide.

18 6. The composition according to Claim 1, wherein said composition
19 comprises GRF(1-44)amide.

20 7. The composition according to Claim 1, wherein said composition
21 comprises PTH(1-34)OH.

22 8. The composition of Claim 1, wherein said composition is in unit dosage
23 form.

24 9. The composition of Claim 1, wherein said composition is sterile.

1 10. A system for administering a pharmaceutical composition comprising:
2 an infusion pump for administering a unit dose of the composition according to
3 claim 1.

4
5 11. A system of claim 10, wherein said composition is diluted up to about 40-
6 fold with isotonic saline prior to administration.

7 12. A method for the treatment of a disease or condition in a mammal
8 comprising administering to the mammal a pharmaceutically effective amount of a composition
9 according to claim 1.

10 13. The method of Claim 12, wherein the disease or condition is selected from
11 the group consisting of diabetes, excess appetite, obesity, stroke, ischemia, reperfusion injury,
12 disturbed glucose metabolism, surgery, coma, shock, gastrointestinal disease, digestive hormone
13 disease, atherosclerosis, vascular disease, gestational diabetes, liver disease, liver cirrhosis,
14 glucocorticoid excess, Cushings disease, the presence of activated counterregulatory hormones that
15 occur after trauma or a disease, hypertriglyceridemia, chronic pancreatitis, the need for
16 parenteral feeding, osteoporosis, and a catabolic state following surgery or injury.

17 14. The method of Claim 12, wherein said composition is administered to said
18 mammal by a method selected from the group consisting of intravenous, subcutaneous,
19 continuous, intermittent, parenteral, and combinations thereof.

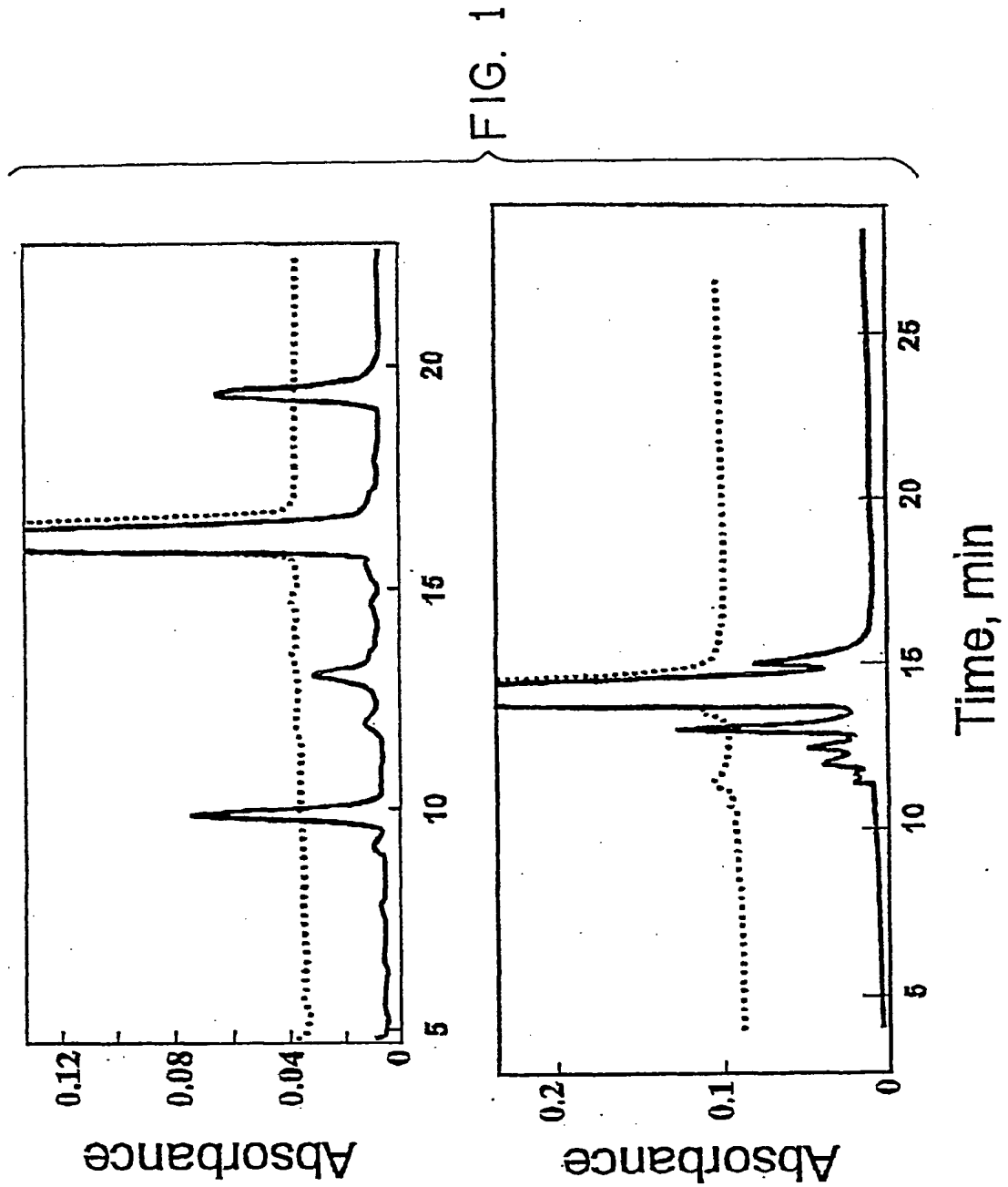


FIG. 2

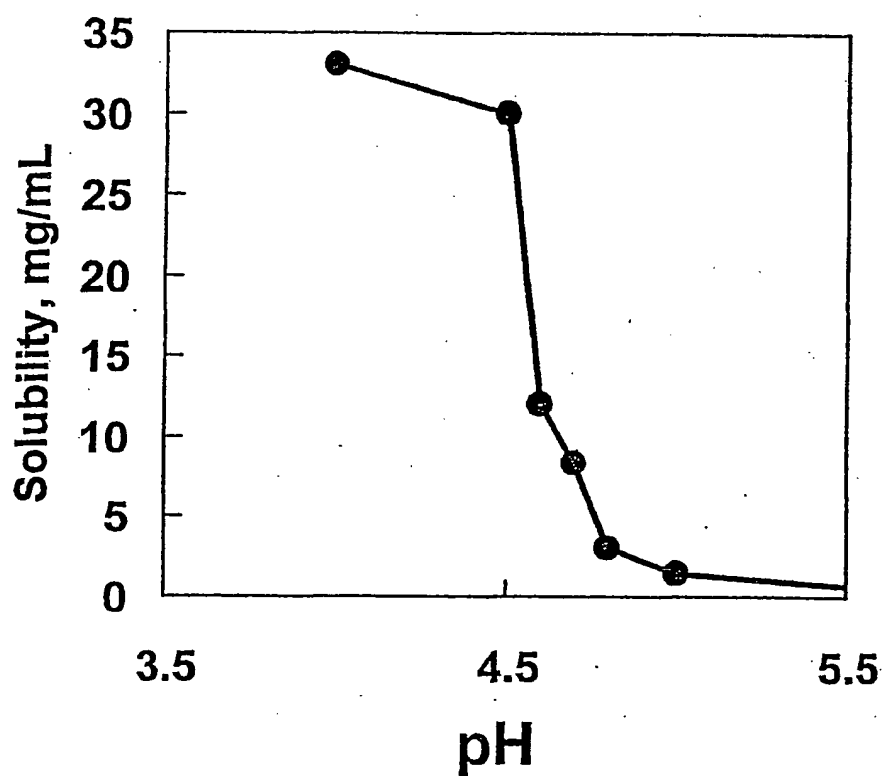


FIG. 3

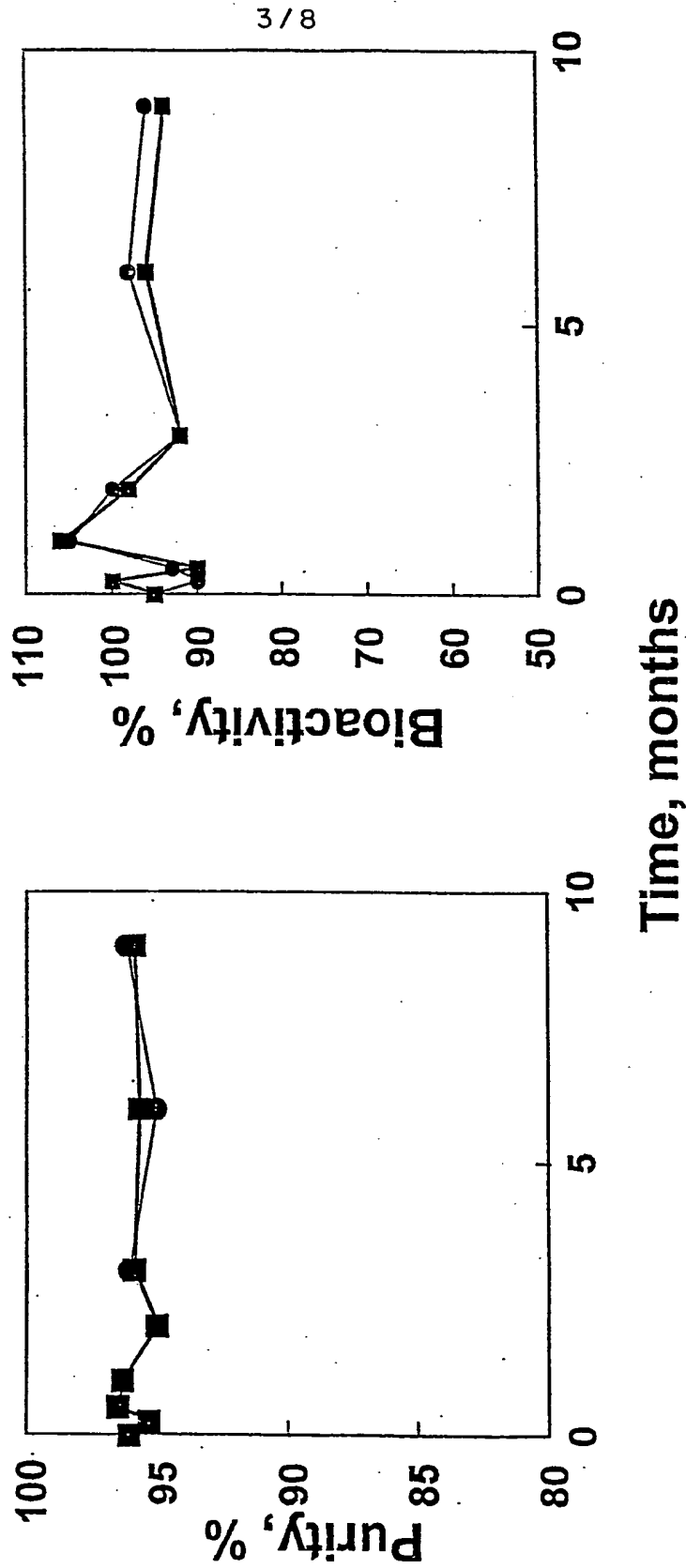


FIG. 4

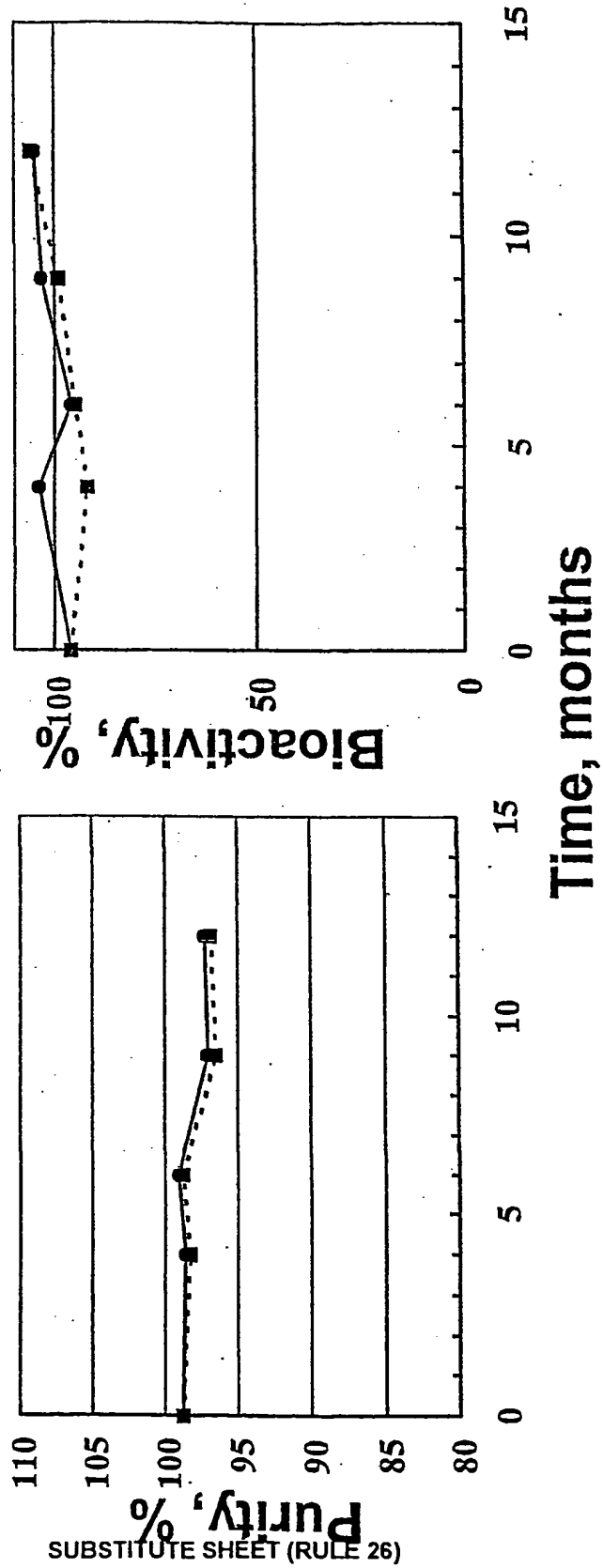


FIG. 5

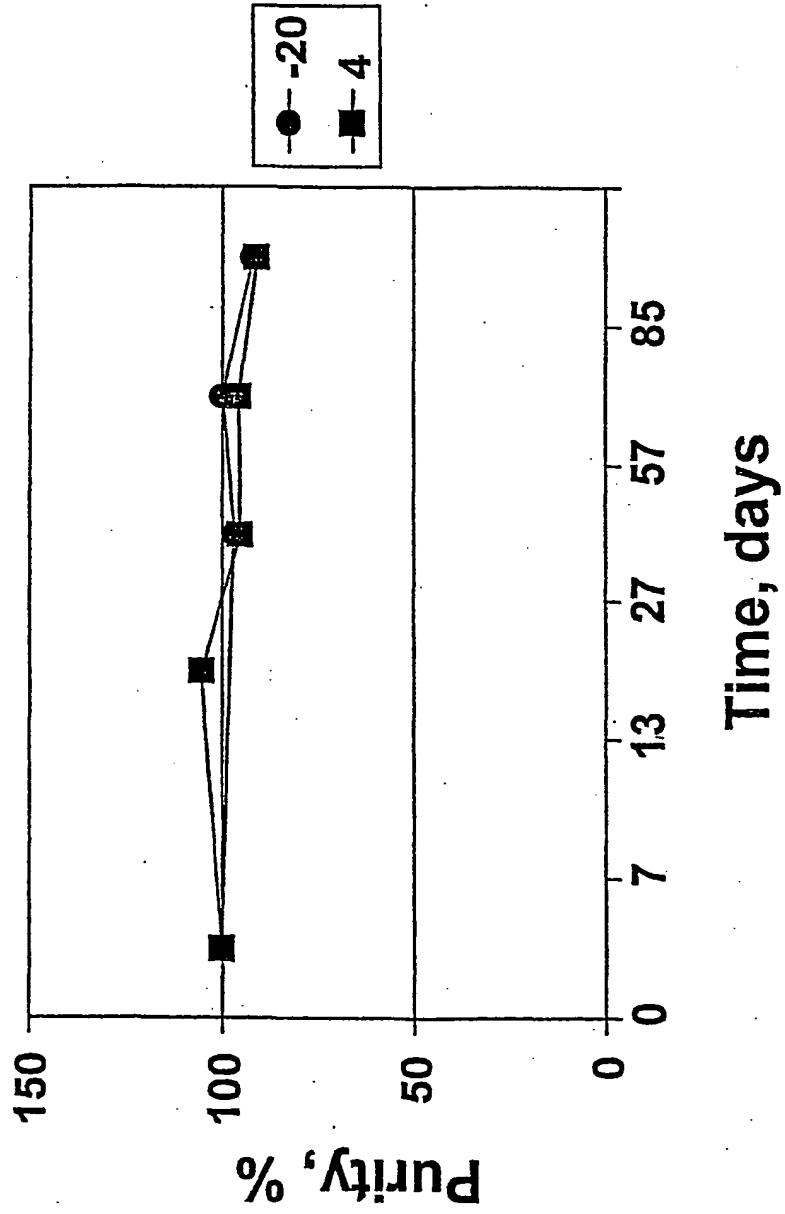


FIG. 6

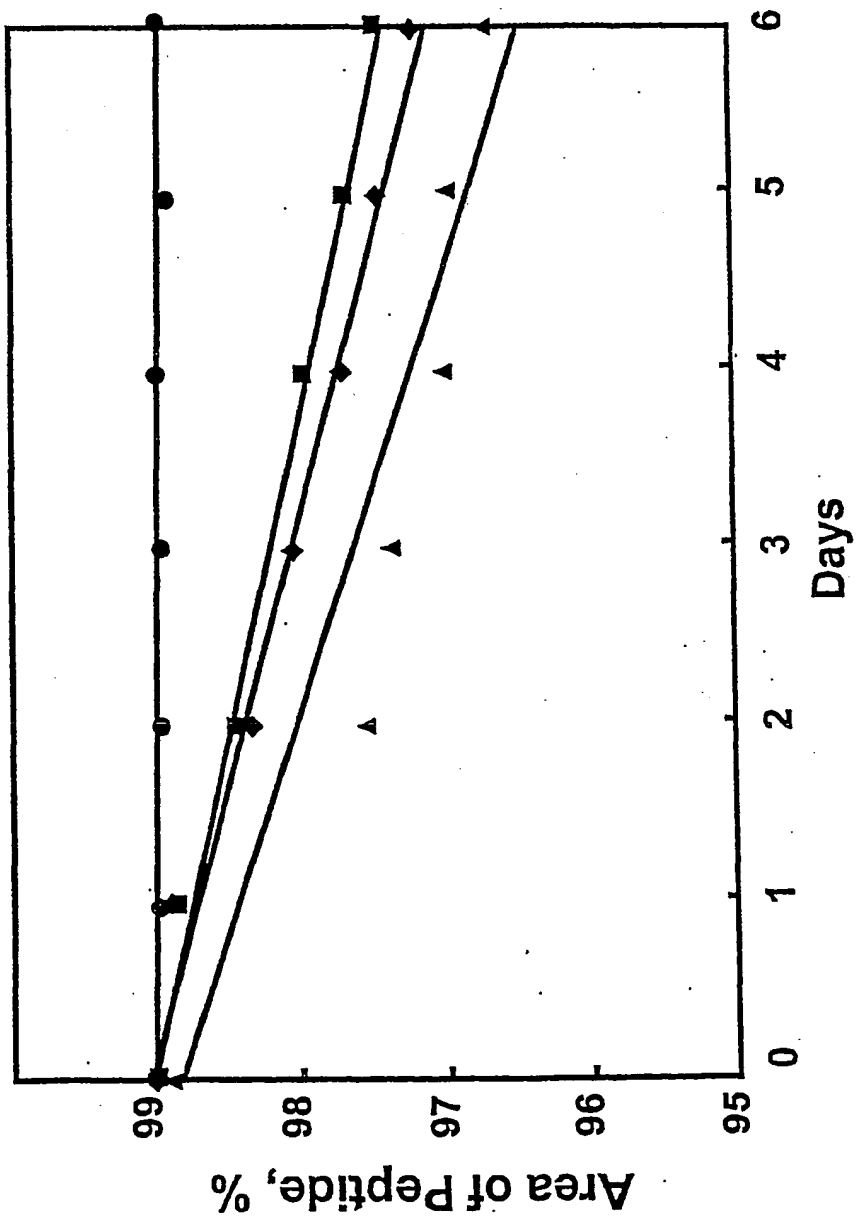


FIG. 7

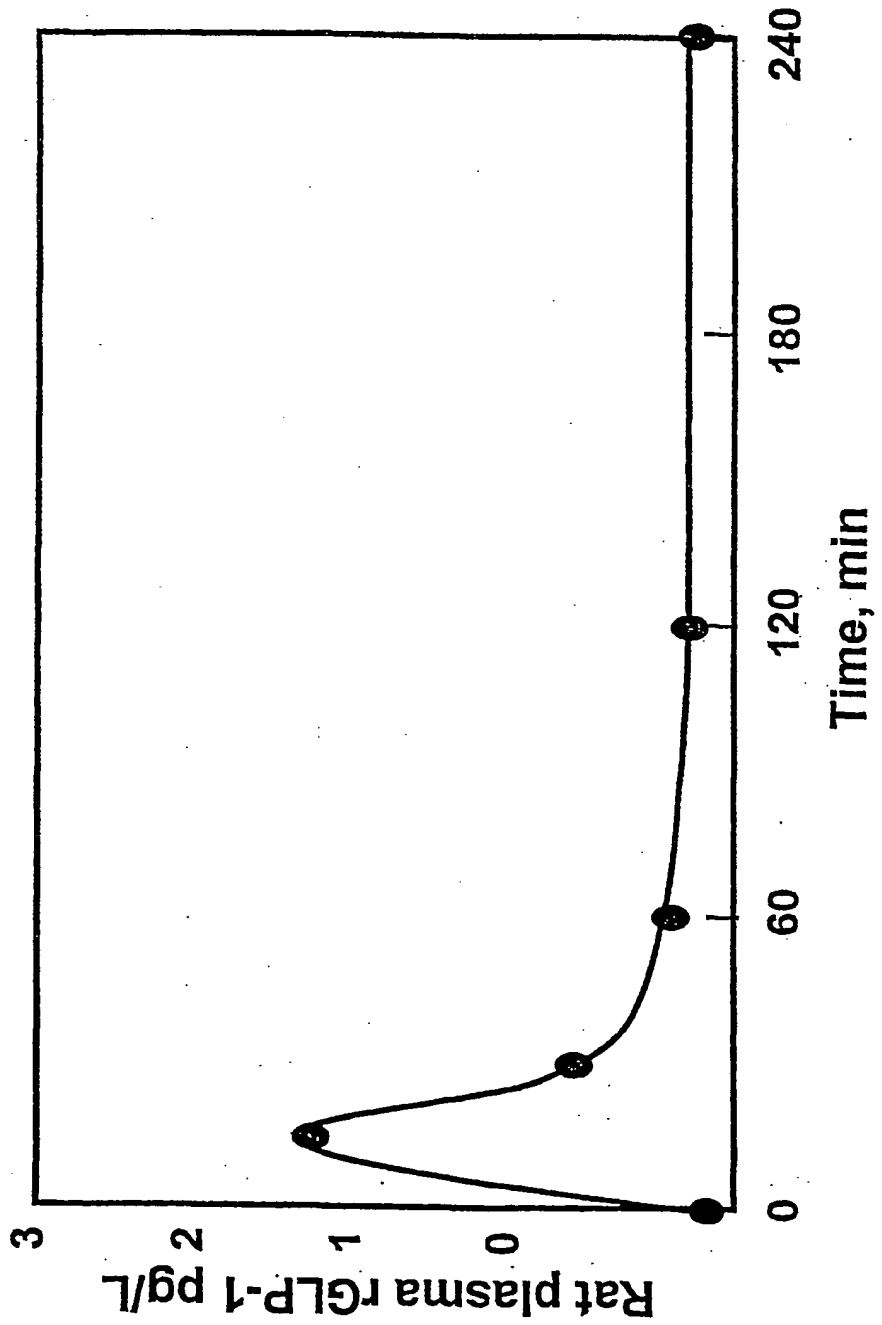


FIG. 8

